

NONE FOR SILVER
REPUBLICANS.

Convention Refuses to Name a Candidate for Vice President.

DEMOCRATS JOLTED THEM.

Towns Refused to be the Nominee, and National Committee Will Decide—The Platform.

[Early Dispatches.]
Kansas City, Mo., July 6.—After a long and exciting debate, during which it looked several times as if Mr. Charles A. Towne would be nominated for Vice President in spite of his protest against such action, the national convention of the Silver Republican party adjourned sine die without making a nomination, the whole matter being referred to the national committee with power to act. Tonight, after a prolonged conference, the committee decided to endorse Stevenson.

W. J. Bryan was made the unanimous choice of the convention for President during the morning session, and it was the intention to complete the ticket in the afternoon by the nomination of former Congressman Towne. The action of the Democratic convention, however, in placing Adlai Stevenson in nomination, took the delegates off their feet, but most of them asserted their determination to nominate Mr. Towne notwithstanding, but Mr. Towne refused. One delegate remarked, "Senator Teller, I would as soon vote for Stevenson as for a blacksnake."

For two hours Senator Teller, former Congressman Shaffroth of Colorado and Cheate of Indiana and others made speeches in favor of endorsing the Democratic ticket, but it was not until Towne himself appeared and appealed to the convention and patriots of Lincoln, but to concentrate their forces, that the delegates calmed down and the vice presidential nomination was referred to the national committee.

THE PLATFORM.
We, the Silver Republican party in national assembly, declare these as our principles and invite the co-operation of all who agree therewith.

We recognize that the principles set forth in the Declaration of American Independence are fundamental and everlastingly true in their application to governments among men. We believe the patriotic words of Washington's farewell address to be the words of sobriety and wisdom, inspired by the spirit of right and truth. We treasure the words of Jefferson as priceless gems of American statesmanship. We hold in sacred remembrance the broad philosophy and patriotism of Lincoln, who was the great interpreter of American history and the great apostle of human rights and of industrial freedom, and we declare as was declared by the convention that nominated the great emancipator that the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the federal Constitution, that "all men are created equal," that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are those of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed"—is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions.

We declare our adherence to the principle of bimetalism as the right basis of a monetary system under our national Constitution. A principle that found place repeatedly in Republican platforms from the demonization of silver in 1873 to the St. Louis Republican convention of 1896.

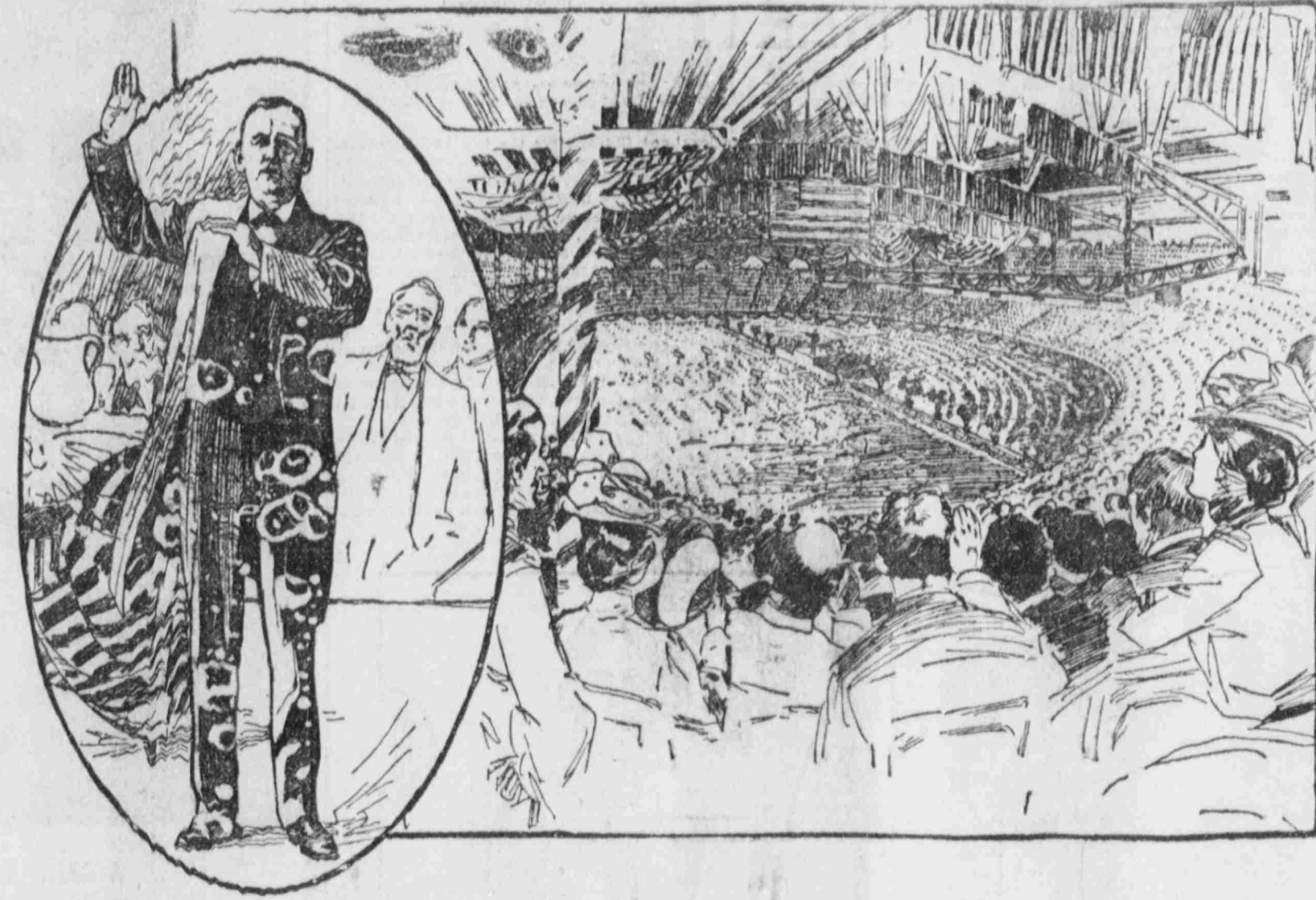
Since that convention a Republican Congress and a Republican President, at the dictation of the trusts and money power, has passed and approved a currency bill which in itself is a repudiation of the doctrine of bimetalism advocated theretofore by the President and every great leader of his party.

This currency law destroys the full money power of the silver dollar, provides for the payment of all government obligations, and the redemption of all forms of paper money in gold alone—retires the time-honored and patriotic greenbacks, constituting one-sixth of the money in circulation, and surrenders to banking corporations the sovereign function of issuing all paper money, thus enabling these corporations to control the prices of labor and property by increasing or diminishing the volume of money in circulation, thus giving the banks power to create panics and bring disaster upon business enterprises.

REAR ADMIRAL WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY



The hero of Santiago who said he would peremptorily decline a nomination for Vice President if it were tendered to him.



WILLIAM J. BRYAN NOMINATING WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN FOR THE PRESIDENCY AT KANSAS CITY.

The provisions of this currency law making the bonded debt of the Republic payable in gold alone changes the contract between the government and the bond-holders to the advantage of the latter, and is in direct opposition to the declaration of the Matthews resolution, passed by Congress in 1878, for which resolution the present Republican President, then a member of Congress, voted, as did also all leading Republicans, both in the House and in the Senate.

We declare it to be our intention to lend our efforts to the repeal of this currency law, which not only repudiates the ancient and time-honored principles of the American people before the Constitution was adopted, but is violative of the principles of the Constitution itself, and we shall not cease our efforts until there has been established in its place a monetary system based upon the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold into money at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 by the independent action of the United States, under which system all paper money shall be issued direct by the government, and all such money coined or issued shall be a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, without exception.

We are in favor of a graduated tax upon incomes and if necessary to accomplish this, we favor an amendment to the Constitution.

We believe that United States Senators ought to be elected by a direct vote of the people, and we favor such amendment to the Constitution and such legislation as may be necessary to that end. We favor the maintenance and the extension wherever practicable of the merit system in the public service, appointments to be made according to fitness, competitively ascertained, and public servants to be retained in office insofar as shall be compatible with the efficiency of the service.

Combinations, trusts and monopolies contrived and arranged for the purpose of controlling the price and quantity of articles supplied to the public are unjust, unlawful and oppressive.

Not only do these unlawful conspiracies fix the price of commodities in many cases, but they invade every branch of the State and National government with their polluting influence and control the actions of their employees and dependents in private life until their influence actually imperils society and the liberty of the citizen. We declare against them. We demand the most stringent laws for their destruction and the most severe punishment of their promoters and maintainers and the energetic enforcement of such laws by the courts.

We believe the Monroe doctrine to be sound in principle and a wise national policy, and we demand firm adherence thereto. We condemn acts inconsistent with it, and that tend to make us parties to the interests and to involve us in the controversies of European nations, and the recognition by the United States of any government that is to be considered in the construction of an inter-oceanic canal. We declare that such canal, when constructed, ought to be controlled by the United States in the interests of American nations.

We observe with anxiety and regard with disapproval the increasing ownership

ship of American lands by aliens and their growing control over our international transportation, natural resources and public utilities. We demand legislation to protect our public domain, our national resources, our franchises and our international commerce, and to keep them free and maintain their independence of all foreign monopolies, institutions and influences, and we declare our opposition to the leasing of the public lands of the United States, whereby corporations and syndicates will be able to secure control thereof and thus monopolize the public domain, the heritage of the people.

We are in favor of the principles of direct legislation.

In view of the great sacrifices made and patriotic services rendered, we are in favor of liberal pensions to deserving soldiers, their widows, orphans and their dependents. We believe the enlistment and service should be accepted as conclusive proof that the soldier was free from disease and disability at the time of his enlistment. We condemn the present administration of the pension laws.

We tender to the patriotic people of the South African republics our sympathy and express our admiration for their heroic attempts to preserve their political freedom and maintain their national independence.

We declare the destruction of these republics and the subjugation of their people to be a crime against civilization. We believe this sympathy should have been voiced by the American Congress as well as done in the case of the French, the Greeks, the Hungarians, the Poles, the Armenians and the Cubans—and as the traditions of this country would have dictated. We declare the Puerto Rican tariff law to be not only serious, but a dangerous departure from the principles of our form of government. We believe in a republican form of government, and are opposed to monarchy and to the whole theory of imperialism.

We favor the immediate admission into the Union as States of the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

We demand that our nation's promise to Cuba shall be filled in every particular.

We believe the national government should lend every aid, encouragement and assistance toward the reclamation of arid lands of the United States, and that end we are in favor of a comprehensive survey thereof after an immediate ascertainment of the water supply available for such reclamation, and we believe it to be the duty of the general government to provide for the construction of storage reservoirs and irrigation works so that the water supply of the arid region may be utilized to the greatest possible extent in the interests of the people, while preserving all rights of the state.

Transportation is a public necessity and the means and methods of it are matters of public concern. Railway companies exercise a power over industries, business and commerce, which they ought not to do, and should be made to serve the public interests without asking unreasonable charges or unjust discrimination. We observe with satisfaction the growing sentiment among the people in favor of the public ownership and operation of public utilities.

Peace is the virtue of civilization, and war is its crime. War is only justified when the oppressors of humanity will head no other appeal and when the peoples of the world are unable to demand. However high and pure may be the purposes of an appeal to arms in the beginning, war becomes immoral when continued for the purpose of subjugation, or for national aggrandizement. We are in favor of expanding our commerce in the interests of American labor and for the benefit of all our people, by every honest and peaceful means. Our creed and our history justify the nations of the earth in expecting that, wherever the American flag is unfurled in authority, human liberty and political freedom will be found. We protest against the adoption of any policy that will change in the thought of the world, the meaning of our flag.

We are opposed to the importation of Asiatic laborers in competition with American labor, and demand a more rigid enforcement of the laws relating thereto.

The Silver Republican party in the United States, in the foregoing principles, seeks to perpetuate the spirit and to adhere to the teachings of Abraham Lincoln.

BRITAIN IS THE
LAND OF SPORTSWhile Its Soldiers are Fighting
Abroad, Games are On at Home.

BOORS IN BRITISH SOCIETY.

One is at Mr. Choate's Reception—Another Left America—How Roberts Squared With the War Office.

[Early Dispatches.]
London, July 7.—Special London Cable letter, copyrighted, 1900, by the Associated Press.—Truly Great Britain is the land of sport. British soldiers are fighting a barbarous enemy in the far East, in a dramatic endeavor to save the lives of some of their fellow countrymen and maintain their country's prestige; British soldiers are engaged in a similar task in Ashanti, where British officers, women and children are in danger of being massacred by revolted savages, and a quarter of a million Britishers are still grappling with the stupendous military and civil difficulties that must be overcome before South Africa is pacified. Yet, at home, racing, cricket, running, rowing, polo, tennis and athletic contests of all descriptions hold practically undiminished sway over public interest.

WEEK AT HENLEY.
It is true that Henley week, as a social occasion, has been more slimly attended than for years past and the gorgeous summer toasts did not blossom as usual on the banks of the Thames. But, while society deserted Henley, there was no diminution in the quality of the rowing or in the interest of those who watch Henley for its sporting rather than for its social features.

The war and the weather were chiefly responsible for society's absence from the great river carnival. The beginning of the week was so wretchedly wet and cold that many persons cancelled their projected trips.

The Oxford-Cambridge cricket match did not suffer from these causes. It attracted enthusiasts in as large numbers as ever and for several days the undergraduate and his sister, mother and other attachments have been ubiquitous throughout London.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS.

The international athletics and polo are also looked forward to with keen interest. What with such large athletic contingents at present from the United States an annual convention of the largest engineer organizations in America, holding its meetings within the shadow of Westminster Abbey, the hundreds of excursionists who, on their way to Paris, pay a flying visit to England, to say nothing of those who regularly cross the Atlantic for a holiday, it is almost impossible to go anywhere without meeting Americans. They are omnipresent. Over fifty Americans were anxious to attend the Fourth of July banquet had to celebrate the day by themselves owing to lack of space.

A BOOR WITH A CIGAR.

The Fourth reception of the United States ambassador, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, for Americans, was more crowded than remembered in the history of the American embassy. A curious feature was the presence of a man who strolled past the funkeys and said: "How d'ye do," to Mrs. Choate, without removing his hat, and still, with his head covered, sat down in the drawing room, full of American women, and began to puff a lighted cigar. After a futile attempt to engage the ambassador in conversation this individual left, not in the slightest put out because such action had already been suggested to him.

The absence of balls and parties has driven society to other forms of amusement, the last diversion being evening boating parties on the Serpentine in Hyde Park.

FIRST TIME IN YEARS.

For the first time in years the prince of Wales, accompanied by the

of Wales to Newmarket, and it was a bitter disappointment to her to see Diamond Jubilee, the prince's entry and this year's winner of the Derby, beaten by Merry Gal.

Mr. William Waldorf Astor's recent paragraph in his own paper, the Pall Mall Gazette, about Captain Sir Berkeley Milne, of the naval and military club, Pleadilly, formerly commander of the Royal Yacht Osborne, and a well known clubman, who attended a concert at the Astors without an invitation, is making a great commotion in London society and threatens to seriously affect Mr. Astor's position therein. It seems that Captain Milne was dining at the house of a well known lady, who asked him to go with her party to the Astors' concert. This is daily done in London, and Captain Milne unhesitatingly accepted. On arriving, Mr. Astor, instead of shaking hands with the captain, asked the latter his name. Milne told him and said that lady —, brought him with her party.

ASTOR IS A CHUMP.

Mr. Astor responded that he had not the pleasure of his acquaintance to the reception, he said to leave, adding that he would insert a notice in the newspapers. Captain Milne retired in confusion, and the same night, sent Mr. Astor a letter of apology, and expressed the hope that he would allow the matter to drop. In spite of this, Mr. Astor, in his paper, the next afternoon, inserted, as cable to the Associated Press at the time, the following paragraph:

We are desired to make known that the presence of Captain Sir Berkeley Milne of the Naval and Military club, Pleadilly, at Mr. Astor's concert last Thursday evening, was uninvited.

SOCIETY IS FURIOUS.

Captain Milne's many influential friends, who include the duke of York, are furious, the duke and other naval officers regarding Mr. Astor's conduct as an insult to their profession as well as to a personal friend whose position in London society is unquestioned. The members of the Naval and Military club are also indignant at the fact that Mr. Astor dragged in the name of their club. The whole matter, with its near Milne's letter, has been placed before the prince of Wales, and society is awaiting the next move.

ROBERTS DID NOT WANT GREEN HORNS.

Lord Roberts' declaration to allow troops to be withdrawn from South Africa for service in Russia, is said to have come about this way. The secretary of state for war, Lord Lansdowne, called Lord Roberts asking if he could spare a division and Roberts replied "Yes." Lord Lansdowne then selected a number of favorite officers in the drawing rooms at home, for billets with the force. In the meanwhile Roberts cabled, suggesting that several of his tried commanders should accompany the division he was preparing, adding that if an army corps was needed he would like to go himself. These recommendations put Lord Lansdowne in an awkward fix.

"LITTLE BOBS" WAS ON TIME.

Before he answered Lord Roberts' suggestions the latter heard from private sources that none of his seasoned lieutenants were to go, but that "warriors who have fattened on the flesh pots of the city" were coming out to take all commands in the expedition, whereupon the little man promptly wired London that it was impossible to send any troops at all out of South Africa, his previous offer being based on imperfect information, whereupon Lord Roberts' army rejoiced and the war office was reluctantly obliged to abandon a scheme whereby it was hoped to mollify many distinguished soldiers and their relations. There is no definite confirmation of this but it is told with considerable circumstantiality.

RAD TREATMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

The resignation of Lord Wemyss the honorary colonel, and Col. Eustace Balfour, the commanding officer of the crack London Scottish volunteers, as a result of their desire to protest against the government's treatment of the volunteers in the service, has created a sensation. Col. Balfour is a brother of the cabinet minister of that name, and Lord Wemyss has done more for this branch of Great Britain's defense than any other man.

The trouble arose over the war office refusing to give a capitulation grant to the London Scottish because they were unable, owing to having 128 men at the front, to put 50 per cent of their strength in camp for the maneuvers.

Lord Wemyss, writing to Lord Lansdowne, frankly tells him he has ignored the original intention of the war force and has changed its character and constitution.

A. Albrecht, who has just died, in London, was a manufacturer of chemicals at Birmingham. During the

American civil war he was mainly instrumental in collecting \$200,000 for distribution among the freedmen.

Command at Mare Island.

Washington, July 7.—Secretary Long has named Captain Merrill Miller as commandant of the Mare Island navy yard, and Captain George E. Ide to be captain of the same yard.

War Risks Now.

London, July 7.—The war risks at Lloyd's are double the ordinary rates on vessels bound for China.

German Exports.

Berlin, July 7.—The exports from the northern half of Germany for the fiscal year recently ended, amounted to \$7,184,563, an increase of \$3,203,461, of which sum Hamburg has nearly \$6,000,000. The consul general at Dresden reports the exports as valued at \$1,130,101, an increase of \$186,728.

MacArthur Reports Casualties.

Washington, July 7.—Gen. MacArthur at Manila cables the war department the following list of recent killed and wounded:

Killed—July 3, Tibagan, Luzon, company H, Third Infantry, Sergeant Alfred W. Merriam, William Cheatham, Charles Gaddy, July 4, near Malolos, company G, Third Infantry, Corporal Albert Cooke, Charles Hippler, Patrick Mullen.

Wounded—May 29, Polo, Leyte, company A, Forty-third Infantry, First Sergeant William Ebert, wounded in abdomen, serious; May 5, company D, Forty-third volunteer infantry, Captain Lucius E. Polk, wounded in arm, slight; company C, Forty-third Infantry, Michael George R. Shanon, wounded in arm, serious; John J. Frances, wounded in hand, slight; May 22, Tabaco, Luzon, company G, Forty-seventh Infantry, Frank Casney, wounded in arm, slight.

Customs Laws and Philippines.

Chicago, July 7.—Argument will be made in the United States district court Tuesday in a case to determine the status of the customs laws between the United States and the Philippines.

This was an action brought by the government for the seizure of fourteen diamond rings brought from the Philippines to Chicago by Emil Pepke, a soldier in the United States District Attorney Botheas and Attorney C. H. Aldrich appeared before Judge Kohlsaat and had the hearing postponed. Meanwhile the papers of the defense will be sent to Pepke in North Dakota for his inspection and signature.

The matter will be fully argued before Judge Kohlsaat, who is expected to give another ruling on the important question, "does the Constitution follow the flag?"

Indian Relief Fund.

Chicago, July 7.—The Chicago India relief committee has raised a fund of over \$7,000 to be sent to the famine-sufferers in India. The bishop of Calcutta has written that the missionaries are breaking down in their efforts to help the sufferers, and has asked for young men who will take the places of missionaries who have died or been invalided to England. It is probable a number of young men of this city will answer the call.

Hop Growers Combine.

Santa Rosa, Cal., July 7.—The California hop growers have formed an association, the object of which is to improve the industry, regulate supply and demand, and maintain fair prices. To insure success, the association must secure contracts binding 75 per cent of the hop acreage of the State to abide by its decisions.

Wheat Ships Scarce.

San Francisco, July 7.—There is a scarcity of wheat ships in this port. Including those now here and on the way there will not be more than 100 to carry this season's grain crop which, it is estimated, will be sufficient to load twice that number of vessels. Charters are firm at 40 shillings a ton to the United Kingdom.

Texas Modifies Quarantine.

El Paso, Tex., July 7.—The bubonic plague quarantine Texas has enforced against San Francisco for two months has been modified to some extent. Dr. Norton, State quarantine officer, will go to San Francisco to issue permits for freight and express to enter Texas that has not been in the Chinese quarters of that city. The quarantine against passengers will remain in force.

Election by Stove Moulders.

Detroit, Mich., July 7.—The International Stove Moulders' union today elected the following officers:

J. H. Keefer, Detroit, president. Vice president, James E. Donovan, Chicago; John Phillips, Hamilton, Ontario; Organizer, James A. Davis, St. Louis, Mo.; secretary and treasurer, H. P. O'Brien, Quincy, Ill.; delegate to the American Federation of Labor, William Feghrey, Plattsburg, N. Y. Next year's convention will be held in Hamilton, Ont. It is understood that no radical change of wages is contemplated as a result of the convention's deliberations.

Held on a Serious Charge.

New York, July 7.—On the charge of having set fire to the tenement in Hoboken, the destruction of which, on Tuesday morning last, caused a loss of thirteen lives, Henry Vagt, a saloon-keeper, has been arraigned. The two most important witnesses against Vagt were Joseph Gath, a street musician, and Mrs. Winkler, five of whose children were burned to death.

Vagt denied the charge against him. He said that he was awakened by the smoke of the fire and that he carried his wife through a window to a shed and that they both escaped in that way.

Vagt was held for the grand jury on a charge of arson.

ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY.



Who was once a candidate for the presidency on the Democratic ticket.

TRY TO BLOW UP
THE PENITENTIARY

Expected Effort to Release the Dynamiters in Jail in Canada.

SUSPECTED FENIAN SCHEME

Men Were Seen Digging Near the Prison—This is the Basis of the Plot.

[Early Dispatches.]
New York, July 7.—The City of Kingston, Canada, was greatly excited last night over news that a band of unknown persons has been trying to blow up the Kingston penitentiary and release Nolan, Walsh and Dullman, the men who were sentenced to the Kingston penitentiary for life for attempting to blow up the Welland canal with dynamite, says a report from that place.

Every precaution has been taken to guard against the accomplishment of the scheme. This week two Dominion government detectives have been in the city. They expect an outbreak by Fenians. For two nights in succession a close watch has been maintained, both inside and outside the walls of the penitentiary. The watch will be continued day and night until all danger is passed.

The plot was first discovered by a man who was running a searchlight on a passenger steamer. When he passed the penitentiary at night the light was thrown on the institution and on several nights men were seen digging on the wharf at the west side of the institution. When they saw the light they ran away. What they were doing has not been discovered. The government has issued an order that no visitors be allowed to enter the penitentiary.

TAKING TROOPS FROM CUBA.

U. S. Forces Preparing to Leave—Spanish Sympathy for China.

Havana, July 7.—Military Governor Wood has issued orders to the departments to have the Second, Fifth and Eighth infantry regiments ready for embarkation as soon as transports shall arrive. The Eighth is practically ready now, as it has not been scattered, while the Second and Fifth have been divided among various districts. Three companies of the Tenth regiment will proceed to Morro Castle at Santiago to relieve the Fifth, while troops of the Eighth cavalry will relieve the companies of the Fifth stationed at Guantanamo and Sagua de Tanimoco. Baracoa will be relinquished as a military post. A company of the Tenth will relieve the Second at Trinidad.

The members of the Eighth regiment are delighted with the prospect of soon seeing home, though many officers hope that they will be rushed right to China. Indeed, the latest cables have among the feelings of Americans here, particularly in army circles, and a general desire is expressed among the officers to be allowed to go to the Far East if further operations are undertaken there by the United States against the Chinese.

La Lucha, in its English edition today, publishes an editorial expressing sympathy with the Chinese. The article says:

"China has been reverential she would have passed an exclusion law against foreigners similar to that adopted by the United States against the Chinese."

Year's Work in Patent Office.

Washington, July 7.—A summary of the year's work in the patent office shows the cash receipts to have been \$1,358,228, a larger sum than in any previous fiscal year. The total number of patents, 26,149, also breaks the record. There has been a corresponding increase in the number of trademarks and labels registered.

A corresponding increase for the coming year will necessitate some additional to the already increased force of the office.

The commissioner urges the erection of a suitable building to be occupied solely by the patent office.